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Chekhoslovatskaya Fiziologiya, Vol 1, No 1

NEW CZECHOSLOVAK SCIENTIFIC PERIODICAL

Comment: The following report is taken from the first issue of the periodical "Chekhoslovatskaya Fiziologiya" (Czechoslovak Physiology), which publishes original articles in the fields of physiology, pathological physiology, biochemistry, and pharmacology. The journal is published in Russian and Czech. This report is from the Russian text, but names are given in Czech.

Editorial Board

E. Gutmann (editor in chief), J. Antal, R. Beranek (secretary to the editorial board). J. Bures, V. Laufberger, H. Raskova, Z. Servit, F. Santavy, S. Wienerova (editor of translations).

Editorial address: Central Institute of Biology, Na cvicisti 2, Praha XIX.

The journal will appear four times per year.

Aims of the Journal (by Z. Servit, Central Institute of Biology, Department of Physiology), pp 1, ?

Chechoslovak physiology can proudly build on its own glorious tradition. Georg (Jiri) Prochaska can without exaggeration be considered the founder of the reflex theory and Jan Evangelista Purkyne is generally acknowledged to be one of the founders of the contemporary physiological experimental method. Many things based on our native tradition /In science/ remain invaluable, but undervalued and unused.

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Capitalist science underestimated the significance of this great tradition and, moreover, took from our science the prospect of further development and full support of ideas. It stifled at birth the efforts at independent thought and formed a cultural blockade in preventing relations with the Soviet Union. Physiology was separated from clinical work. Individual representatives of science developed in complete isolation without the help of creative criticism. One of the signs of this decline is the fact that Czechoslovakia had no independent physiological society and no specialized journals in the field. The fascist occupation completed this decline and only the victory of the People's Democracies formed the basis for a new stage in the development of Czechoslovak science. The people's democratic regime allowed science all the necessary means for successful work and further development. Czechoslovak science is beginning to develop and work in a planned manner. Feform of the higher educational institutions has been carried out, the planned education of new cadres, which was made possible after the creation of scientific aspirantships, has begun; and a physiological society has been formed. A very important step was the opening of a central biological institute with a well-equipped scientific physiological department which will serve as the future physiological institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

This scientific physiological department, with the approval of the government, has undertaken the publication of the first Czechoslovak physiological not and has prepared the contents of the first number. The new Journal is not and should not of course be an organ of the Central Institute of Biology, but the organ for general, normal, and pathological physiology; biochemistry; and pharmacology. The journal will be published in Russian as well as in Czech and will thus give Czechoslovak physiologists the chance to bring their work to international attention.

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All authors of articles are members of the Department of Physiology of the Central Institute of Biology, Frague. E. Gutmann. "Georg (Jiri) Prochaska and the Reflex Theory," pp 3-L2; Z. Servic, J. Bures, "Experimental Epileptic Fits in Reptiles," pp 13-23; J. Bures, M. Petran, "Determination of the Tendency: Towards Spasms With the Assimtance of the Electroshock Method," pp 24-37; E. Gutmann, G. Vrbova, "The Problem of the Reflector Regulation of the Metabolic (to-Called 'Trophic') Processes," pp 38-52; G. Vrbova, "The Effect of Age on the Speed of the Onset of Atrophy of Muscler in Rets." pp 53-58; R. Beranek, A. Fantis, Z. Kunc, "Post-Traumatic Edema of the Spinal Cord," pp 59-65; P. Hahn, H. Polak, "The Effect of Hystamine on Resistance to Altitude Anoxia"

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